Calendar No. 89

99TH CONGRESS *1st Session*	SENATE	REPORT 99-39

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT FISCAL YEARS 1986 AND 1987

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE

ON

S. 1003

TO AUTHORIZE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY, THE BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING, AND THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1986 AND 1987

APRIL 25 (legislative day, APRIL 15), 1985.—Ordered to be printed

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FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 1986 AND 1987

APRIL 25 (legislative day APRIL 15), 1985.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. LUGAR, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1003]

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to which were referred the bills (S. 659, S. 785, S. 496) authorizing appropriations for the Department of State, the United States Information Agency and the Board for International Broadcasting for fiscal years 1986 and 1987, having considered the same, reports favorably an original bill and recommends that the bill do pass.

PRIMARY PURPOSE

The primary purpose of this bill is to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 for the Department of State, the United States Information Agency (USIA), the Board for International Broadcasting (which makes grants to Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty), and the National Endowment for Democracy.

The following tables show for each agency the fiscal year 1985 appropriation, the fiscal year 1986 authorization request, increase/decrease from fiscal year 1985, and the Committee recommendations for fiscal years 1986 and 1987.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DETAILED COMPARISON OF 1985 ESTIMATE WITH 1986 REQUEST

[Dollars in thousands]

	1985 original appropriations	1985 appropriations including all supplementals	1986 request	Increase decrease (— from original 1985	Committee mark fiscal year 1986	Committee mark fiscal year 1987
Administration of Foreign Affairs	$1,629,790	$2,005,588	$1,962,376	$332,586	$1,874,787	$1,874,787
International Organizations and Conferences	558,667	544,888	553,574	—,093	534,074	534,074
International Commissions	26,785	26,785	26,278	—507	26,278	26,278
Other activities:						
U.S. Bilateral Science and Technology Agreements	0	0	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000
Asia Foundation	9,600	9,600	9,785	185	10,500	10,500
Soviet-East European Research Fund	4,800	4,800	5,000	200	4,800	4,800
Migration and Refugee Assistance	325,500	325,500	337,680	12,180	337,680	337,680
Subtotal, other activities	339,900	339,900	356,465	16,565	354,980	354,980
Grand total	2,555,142	2,917,161	2,898,693	343,551	2,790,119	2,790,119

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Account	1985 appropriation [1]	1986 request	Increase or decrease (—)	Committee mark fiscal year 1986	Committee mark fiscal year 1987
Salaries and expenses:					
Regular appropriation	$526,923	$585,054	$58,131	$528,623	.....
Special Foreign Currency Program	6,825	.....	—6,825	.....	.....
Subtotal	533,748	585,054	51,306	.....	.....
Educational and cultural Exchange programs:					
Regular program	130,000	159,136	29,136	145,000	159,136
Special Foreign Currency Program	1,175	.....	—1,175	.....	.....
Subtotal	131,175	159,136	27,961	.....	.....
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities	85,000	167,947	82,947	116,000	.....
Radio Broadcasting to Cuba	8,500	11,202	2,702	8,500	.....
Center for cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West	19,000	19,000	.....	19,000	.....
National Endowment for Democracy	[2] 18,500	31,300	12,800	18,500	.....
Total	[1] 795,923	973,639	177,716	835,623	845,623

[1] Excludes funds totalling $433,000 proposed for rescission under Section 2901 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984.
[2] Included in Salaries and Expenses Appropriation in 1985.

BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING—SUMMARY

[Obligations in thousands of dollars]

Appropriation	Fiscal year—				
	1985 Appropriation ($1 = DM 2.72)	1986 Estimate ($1 = DM 3.08)	1986/1985 increase/ decrease	Committee mark 1986	Committee mark 1987
Board for International Broadcasting:					
Administrative expenses	1,128	1,097	—31	1,097	1,097
Grants to RFE/RL, Inc.:					
Operating expenses	96,370	101,228	+4,858	96,370	96,370
Transmitter site modernization	.....	39,800	+39,800	39,800	39,800

BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING—SUMMARY—Continued

[Obligations in thousands of dollars]

Appropriation	Fiscal year—				
	1985 Appropriation ($1 = DM 2.72)	1986 Estimate ($1 = DM 3.08)	1986/1985 increase/ decrease	Committee mark 1986	Committee mark 1987
Totals	97,498	142,125	+44,627	137,267	137,267

As shown in these tables, the Committee took the following actions on the various Administration funding requests: (1) the Committee approved authorization of appropriations of $2,790,119,000 for the Department of State for each of the fiscal years 1986 and 1987; (2) the Committee approved authorization of $835,623,000 for the United States Information Agency for fiscal year 1986 and $845,623,000 for fiscal year 1987; and (3) the Committee approved authorization of appropriations of $137,267,000 for the Board for International Broadcasting for each of the fiscal years 1986 and 1987.

In addition to the funding levels for the above-mentioned departments and agencies, other sections of the bill: (1) technically amend the State Department's Basic Authorities to preclude the need to separately identify certain management authorities in annual appropriations acts; (2) amend existing authority to provide limited federal benefits to overseas personnel hired by contract; (3) provide permanent authority for expenses of arbitrations overseas; (4) make permanent the Secretary of State's authority to assist in providing extraordinary protective services for foreign missions in the United States; (5) provide the Department with authority to detail 15 employees on a non-reimbursable basis for more than 1 year; (6) add two new Assistant Secretary positions; (7) authorize the furnishing of humanitarian relief under the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act for refugees located in countries where direct economic and military aid may be prohibited by other statutes; (8) authorize the use of Migration and Refugee Assistance appropriations for personal services contracts, and provide that recipients of these contracts shall not be considered employees for the purpose of certain laws administered by the Office of Personnel Management; (9) provide authority to establish a security and maintenance facility within the International Center; (10) provide authority to establish a Foreign Service Institute facility; (11) make the Department of State the primary insurer of Foreign Service personnel abroad and otherwise amend the health care provisions in the Foreign Service Act of 1980; (12) earmark from Migration and Refugee Assistance funds $4.5 million in each of fiscal years 1986 and 1987 for the International Committee of the Red Cross; (13) earmark from Migration and Refugee Assistance funds $25 million in fiscal year 1986 and fiscal year 1987 for the Israeli refugee program; (14) earmark from International Organizations and Conferences $750,000 for each of fiscal years 1986 and 1987 for the World Commission on Environment and Development; (15) establish the Asia Foundation authorization of appropriations as a separate line item after increasing the authorization by $900,000 and effecting a correspond-

ing decrease in the International Organizations and Conferences line item; (16) direct the Secretary of State to report on proposals to improve staffing and personnel management in the Bureau of International Narcotics matters; (17) direct the Secretary of State to cooperate with the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Customs Service to establish a comprehensive information system on drug arrests of foreign nationals in the United States; (18) direct the Secretary of State to issue a travel advisory, warning U.S. citizens of the danger of travel in Mexico, to remain in effect until those accused of the murder of DEA agent Enrique Camarena Salazar have been brought to trial and a verdict obtained; (19) clarify the authority of the Department of State to transfer confiscated property to countries for use in environmental protection as well as for drug enforcement; (20) express the sense of the Congress that the United States should, in the spirit of the Taiwan Relations Act, encourage the authorities in Taiwan to work vigorously toward greater participation in the political process by all people in Taiwan; (21) earmark $133,791,000 in fiscal year 1986 and $147,475,000 in fiscal year 1987 from United States Information Agency appropriations for Fulbright, International Vistors and Humphrey Fellowship exchanges; (22) earmark from USIA appropriations for each of fiscal years 1986 and 1987 $1.5 million for Pan American Games exchanges; (23) earmark from USIA appropriations $2.7 million for increase in USIA's Books Abroad program; (24) establish the National Endowment for Democracy as a separate title and earmark $18.5 million from USIA appropriations in each 1986 and 1987, and from that $18.5 million, $11 million for the Free Trade Union Institute and $2.3 million for the Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE); (25) adopt as an amendment S. 542, establishing a scholarship program for foreign undergraduates, and stipulate that 25 percent of the funds for this program be used for academic exchange programs with Latin America and the Caribbean Basin; (26) make the Secretary of State an ex officio member of the Board for International Broadcasting.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Early this year, Senator Lugar, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, introduced S. 496, S. 659 and S. 785, the authorization of appropriations requests of the Executive Branch for the Department of State, the Board for International Broadcasting and the United States Information Agency. Subsequently, the Foreign Relations Committee held hearings on these bills as follows:

MARCH 28, 1985

Department of State (S. 659).—The Honorable Ronald I. Spiers, Under Secretary for Management; The Honorable Gregory J. Newell, Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs; Mr. James N. Purcell, Director, Bureau for Refuge Programs.

MARCH 29, 1985

Board for International Broadcasting (S. 496) and National Endowment for Democracy (included in S. 785).—Panel 1—The Honor-

able Frank Shakespeare, Chairman, Board for International Broadcasting; The Honorable Ben J. Wattenberg, Vice Chairman, Board for International Broadcasting; The Honorable Michael Novak, Member, Board for International Broadcasting. Panel 2—Joan M. McCabe, Associate Director, General Accounting Office. Panel 3—Carl Gershman, President and John Richardson, Chairman, National Endowment for Democracy.

APRIL 1, 1985

United States Information Agency (S. 785).—The Honorable Charles Z. Wick, Director, U.S. Information Agency; The Honorable Edwin J. Feulner, Jr., Chairman, U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy; The Honorable E. Robert (Bob) Wallach, Vice Chairman, U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy; The Honorable Tom C. Korologos, Member, U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy; Jack Egle, President, Council on International Educational Exchange, New York.

On April 2, 1985, the Committee on Foreign Relations met in open session to consider a consolidated draft bill. During the mark-up on the bill, there were two record votes. The Committee rejected an amendment offered by Senator Kassebaum to freeze State Department spending at the original 1985 appropriated level ($2,555,144,000). The amendment was rejected 6-8. (Yeas: Helms, Kassebaum, Boschwitz, Pressler, Trible and Zorinsky. Nays: Lugar, Mathias, Evans, Pell, Sarbanes, Cranston, Dodd and Eagleton.) The Committee adopted and amendment offered by Senator Sarbanes to raise the State Department budget mark which had been adopted as a working number by $63 million, from $2,727,119,000 to $2,790,119,000, and to earmark for security purposes $311,000,000 from the $1,874,787,000 for the Administration of Foreign Affairs account. The amendment was accepted 10-7. (Yeas: Mathias, Evans, Pell, Biden, Sarbanes, Zorinsky, Cranston, Dodd, Eagleton and Kerry. Nays: Lugar, Helms, Kassebaum, Boschwitz, Pressler, Murkowski and Trible.)

The Committee agreed to report the consolidated draft bill as an original bill by a vote of 15-1 (Senator Helms not voting and Senator Zorinsky voting nay).

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

TITLE I—STATE DEPARTMENT

Section 101. Short Title

This section states that this title may be cited as the "Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987."

Section 102. Authorization of Appropriations

This section authorizes appropriations for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 for the Department of State in four categories as follows:

1. Administration of Foreign Affairs

FISCAL YEAR 1986 REQUEST

The Administration requested $1,962,376,000 for fiscal year 1986 for its Administration of Foreign Affairs category.

The fiscal year 1986 request represented a net increase over the 1985 original appropriation of $332,586,000.

The Committee authorized $1,874,787,000 for 1986. This $87,589,000 reduction was accomplished by first freezing funds at 1985's original appropriated level; then adding the funds necessary to annualize that portion of the 1985 supplemental enacted or expected to be enacted to improve State Department security; and then adding additional funds for new security programs. Security funds are almost exclusively found in the Salaries and Expenses and Acquisition and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad sections of the Administration of Foreign Affairs account. The Committee earmarked for security $311,000,000 from Administration of Foreign Affairs; $1,874,787,000 was also authorized for 1987.

The Administration of Foreign Affairs category provides the necessary funds for the salaries, expenses and allowances of the officers and employees of the Department, both in the United States and abroad. It includes funds for executive direction and policy formulation, conduct of diplomatic relations with foreign governments and international organizations, domestic public information activities, central program services, and administrative and staff activities. This category also provides for representational expenses in accordance with Section 905 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980. Further, it authorizes funds for office space and living quarters for staff of United States agencies abroad; funds for relief and repatriation loans to United States citizens abroad and for other emergencies of the Department; and authorizes appropriations for buying power maintenance and protection of foreign missions and officials, and payments to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund and the American Institute in Taiwan.

The table that follows compares the original 1985 appropriated level for the various subfunctions within the Administration of Foreign Affairs account with the 1986 authorized level.

These amounts will support an estimated 20,084 positions allotted to the Department of State.

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS—DETAILED COMPARISON OF 1985 ESTIMATE WITH 1986 REQUEST

[Dollars in thousands]

	1985 original appropriation	Committee mark fiscal year 1986
Administration of Foreign Affairs:		
Salaries and expenses	$1,264,901	$1,411,222
Representation allowances	4,500	4,500
Protection of foreign missions and officials	9,500	9,500
Acquisition and maintenance of buildings abroad: (Regular account)	211,000	314,884
Acquisition and maintenance of buildings abroad: (Special foreign currency account)	19,353	2,707
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	4,000	4,000
Payment to American Institute in Taiwan	9,800	9,800

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS—DETAILED COMPARISON OF 1985 ESTIMATE WITH 1986 REQUEST—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

	1985 original appropriation	Committee mark fiscal year 1986
Payment to Foreign Service Retirement Fund	106,736	118,174
Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs	1,629,790	1,874,787

2. International Organizations and Conferences

The Administration requested $553,574,000 for International Organizations and Conferences. The Committee authorized $534,074,000 for each of the fiscal years 1986 and 1987. Reductions were effected by freezing International Peacekeeping at the 1985 appropriated level, transferring $900,000 to increase the Asia Foundation authorization, and reducing contributions to International Organizations by $15,000,000 to take into account gains realized by currency fluctuations.

The International Organizations and Conferences account provides the necessary funds for United States contributions of its assessed share of the expenses of the United Nations and other international organizations of which the United States is a member. In addition, provision is made for funding of official United States Government participation in regularly scheduled or planned multilateral intergovernmental conferences, meetings and related activities, and for contributions to international peacekeeping activities in accordance with multilateral agreements.

The first table that follows compares the original 1985 appropriated level for the various subfunctions within International Organizations and Conferences with the 1986 authorized levels. The second chart lists the international organizations support by this authorization.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES—DETAILED COMPARISON OF 1985 ESTIMATE WITH 1986 REQUEST

[Dollars in thousands]

	1985 original appropriation	Committee mark fiscal year 1986
International organizations and conferences:		
Contributions to International Organizations	$501,667	$479,335
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	47,400	47,400
International Conferences and Contingencies	9,600	7,339
Total, International Organizations and Conferences	558,667	534,074

United Nations and Affiliated Agencies:
- Food and Agricultural Organization
- International Atomic Energy Agency
- International Civil Aviation Organization
- International Labor Organization
- Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization
- International Telecommunication Union

United Nations
Universal Postal Union
World Health Organization
World Intellectual Property Organization
World Meteorological Organization
Inter-American Organizations:
Inter-American Indian Institute
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
Organization of American States
Pan American Health Organization
Pan American Institute of Geography and History
Pan American Railway Congress Association
Regional Organizations:
Colombo Plan Council for Tech Cooperation
North Atlantic Assembly
North Atlantic Treaty Organization
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
South Pacific Commissioin
Other International Organizations:
Bureau of International Expositions
Customs Cooperation Council
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
Hague Conference on Private International Law
International Agency for Research on Cancer
International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration
International Bureau of the Publication of Customs Tariffs
International Bureau of Weights and Measures
International Center for Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property
International Coffee Organization
International Cotton Advisory Committee
International Hydrographic Organization
International Institute for Unification of Private Law
International Lead and Zinc Study Group
International Natural Rubber Organization
International Office for Epizootics
International Organization for Legal Metrology
International Rubber Study Group
International Seed Testing Association
Interparliamentary Union
Maintenance of Certain Lights in the Red Sea
World Tourism Organization

3. International Commissions

Under the heading International Commissions, $26,278,000 is authorized in fiscal year 1986 to meet the U.S. treaty commitments under boundary agreements with Canada and Mexico, and to cover the U.S. share of expenses as a member of 11 international fisheries commissions. This category represents an overall decrease of $507,000 from 1985 appropriations. This decrease was requested by the Administration. $26,278,000 was also authorized for 1987.

4. Migration and Refugee Assistance

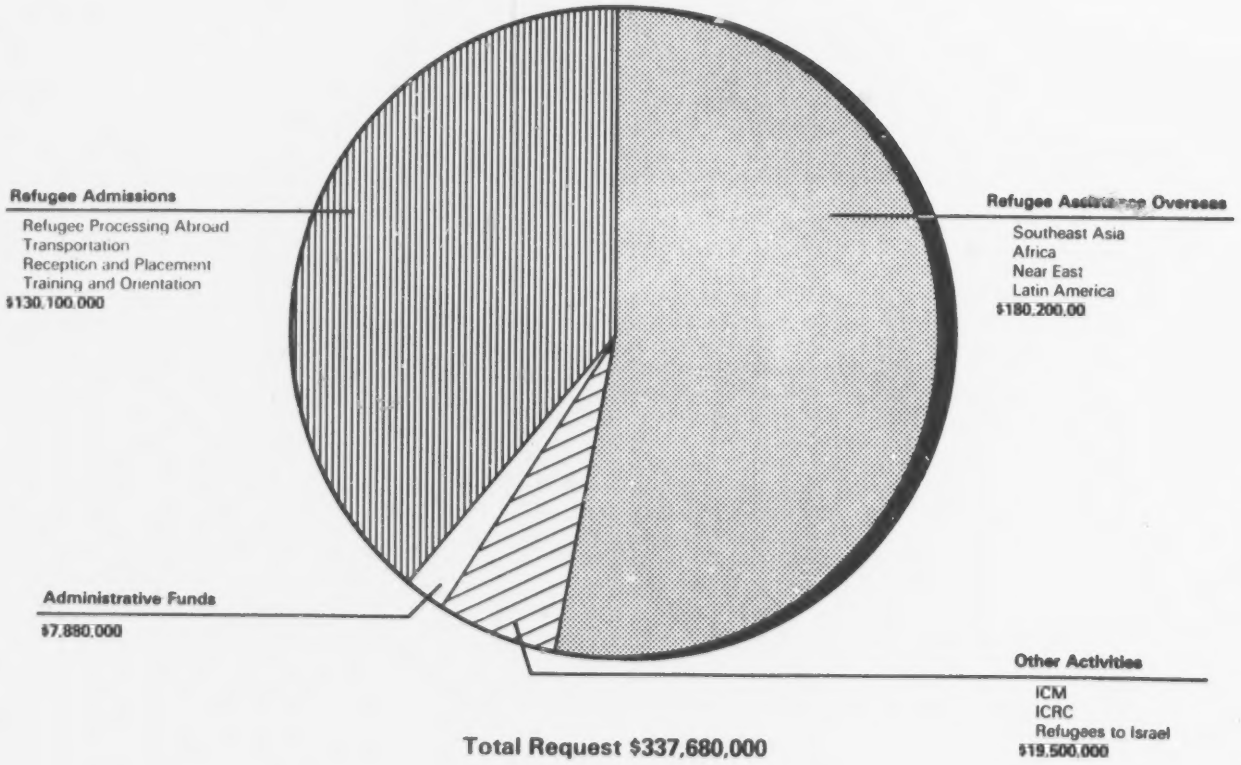
The Committee authorized $337,680,000 for Migration and Refugee Assistance—the level requested by the Administration which represents a $12,180,000 increase from 1985. This increase was authorized in order to accommodate the earmarks discussed below.

This category in general enables the Secretary of State to provide assistance and make contributions for migrants and refguees, including contributions to international organizations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Interna-

tional Committee for the Red Cross, and through private voluntary agencies and through governments, and bilateral assistance, as authorized by law.

The charts that follow furnish additional information on Migration and Refugee expenditures, prior to earmarks. Earmarks are expected to be absorbed within the overall increase.

FY 1986 Migration and Refugee Assistance Appropriation



Total Request $337,680,000

For 1986, the currently projected level of refugee admissions is 68,000. As required by the Refugee Act of 1980, the President will consult with Congress and thereafter determine the actual admissions ceiling for the coming fiscal year. A comparison of admissions levels by region and years follows.

Region	Fiscal year 1985 consultations	Fiscal year 1986 request
East Asia, First Asylum	40,000	36,000
East Asia, Orderly Departure Program	10,000	12,000
Soviet Union/Eastern Europe	9,000	9,000
Near East/South Asia	5,000	5,000
Western Hemisphere	3,000	3,000
Africa	3,000	3,000
Total	70,000	68,000

5. U.S. Bilateral Science and Technology Agreements

The Committee authorized $2,000,000 for Bilateral Science and Technology Agreements, $2,000,000 below the Administration's request which had included $2,000,000 for a possible agreement with Poland.

6. Asia Foundation

The Committee authorized $10,500,000 for the Asia Foundation. The Committee accepted an amendment offered by the Chairman for Senator Mathias to increase funds for the Asia Foundation to $10,500,000. The increase was accepted in order to increase the Asia Foundation's ability to enhance the development of democratic institutions, their work in the Philippines being specifically cited. The increase was balanced by a corresponding decrease in International Organizations and Conferences.

7. Soviet-East European Research Fund

The Committee authorized $4,800,000 for the Soviet-East European Research Fund, the same amount as last year's appropriated level.

The table that follows compares the 1985 original appropriation in these four categories with the 1986 authorization. The Committee authorized the same amounts for 1987.

OTHER ACTIVITIES—DETAILED COMPARISON OF 1985 ESTIMATE WITH 1986 REQUEST

[Dollars in thousands]

	1985 original appropriation	Committee mark fiscal year 1986
Other Activities:		
U.S. Bilateral Science and Technology Agreements	0	$2,000
The Asia Foundation	$9,600	10,500
Soviet-East European Research Fund	4,800	4,800
Migration and Refugee Assistance	325,500	337,680
Total, other activities	339,900	354,980

Section 103. Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund

The Administration request did not include specific amounts for the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, which is permanently authorized. This deviated from past practice and caused the total request to appear lower than it actually is. The Committee included the specific amount the Administration would have requested. This earmark makes clear that the amount included for this purpose may be used only for this purpose.

Section 104. Funds for International Peacekeeping

The Administration did not include a specific amount for international peacekeeping activities in the Middle East. These Middle East activities are permanently authorized. This deviated from past practice and caused the total request to appear lower than it actually is. The Committee authorized a specific amount for this purpose, namely, the 1985 level. The earmark makes clear that the amount included for this purpose may be used only for this purpose. The Committee also rejected a proposed Administration amendment to permanently authorize non-Middle East U.N. peacekeeping activities on the grounds that specific authority for these activities should always be requested.

Section 105. World Commission on Environment and Development

The Committee accepted an amendment by Senator Evans to earmark $750,000 for the World Commission on Environment and Development. This earmark will assure U.S. participation in the Commission, which was created by a U.N. General Assembly resolution in 1984. The Commission's main tasks are to examine environmental and developmental issues and to assess new forms of international cooperation for dealing with them.

Section 106. Resettlement of Refugees in Israel

The Committee accepted an amendment offered by Senator Cranston to earmark $25,000,000 in each of the fiscal years 1986 and 1987 to assist refugee resettlement in Israel. This increased by $12,500,000 for each year the amounts already requested by the Administration.

About 15,000 Ethiopian Jewish refugees have been brought to Israel in the last two years—80,000 of them through an airlift in November, December and last March's rescue operation.

Overall, the number of refugees arriving in Israel last year more than doubled the number of the previous year. Israel absorbed 11,400 refugees from Africa, Iran, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in 1984, compared with 5,400 in 1983 and 4,500 in 1984.

While the Administration proposed $12.5 million for the resettlement program in fiscal year 1986, last year's appropriation levels were $15 million. This amendment would earmark $25 million for each fiscal year 1986 and 1987.

Resettling the Ethiopian Jews will be an expensive, time-consuming effort because they come from an African rural background. They will require, on average, more than a year, perhaps even two

years in absorption centers, compared with a few months for Soviet emigrants.

Job training will be especially difficult for the older generation. The overall resettlement cost is estimated at about $300 million over 3 years.

Israel and private groups are undertaking large fund raising efforts—about $60 or $70 million in the U.S. already. The increased $12.5 million in U.S. Government support will be helpful in these early stages of the resettlement effort when housing and other facilities must be obtained.

This program is supervised by the Department of State's Bureau for Refugee Program operating through the United Israel Appeal (a registered American private voluntary organization). The Jewish Agency for Israel is responsible for disbursement of these funds.

While the increase is occasioned primarily by the large numbers of recently arrived Ethiopian Jews, the increased funding is not specifically directed to them alone.

The increase is an earmark from the total Administration request, for which the Chairman proposed acceptance in order to allow this earmark even though the total Administration request for Migration and Refugee Affairs was an increase from the 1985 level.

Section 107. International Committee of the Red Cross

The Committee accepted an amendment offered by Senator Pell to earmark in each of the fiscal years 1986 and 1987 $4,500,000 from Migration and Refugee Assistance for the regular budget of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The amendment also makes it the policy of the United States to provide not less than than 20 percent of the regular budget of the ICRC and to support generously the ICRC's special appeals.

Section 108. Security-Related Activities

The Committee authorized sums in Administration of Foreign Affairs above the original 1985 appropriated level for the specific purpose of increasing the security of State Department facilities and personnel. To assure that these sums are used for security purposes, the Committee, on Senator Sarbanes' recommendation, then earmarked $311,000,000 from Administration of Foreign Affairs to be used only for security-related capital projects and improvements, and for the salaries and expenses directly associated with personnel whose activities are primarily related to security.

Section 109. Technical Amendment

This section conforms sections of the Basic Authorities Act to avoid the need to separately identify those authorities in annual appropriations acts. It was designed to meet the following problem: Section 2 and 3 of the Basic Authorities Act each contain a variety of management authorities principally applied to posts abroad. Section 2, however, unlike Section 3, carries the additional requirement of specific reference in an appropriation Act in order for the authorization to be in effect. Since there is no need to segregate the particular authorities under Section 2 from those in Section 3, the

effect of this section is only the creation of the need for additional paperwork and legislation, and introduces the needless probability of an error.

The amendment's effect is to remove the requirement to repeat reference to Section 2 authorities in each annual appropriation, and to conform Section 2 with Section 3. This amendment will assure continued authorization and facilitate the appropriations process.

Section 110. Certain Individuals Employed Abroad Deemed to be Employees of United States for Certain Purposes

This section amends existing authority to provide limited federal benefits to overseas contract hire personnel. It was designed to meet the following problem: The October 1984 anti-terrorism authorization supplemental (Public Law 98–533) authorized the overseas contract hire of Americans, as well as aliens, for whom contract authority already existed. The 1984 amendment, however, provided no Federal benefits for such employees.

In the absence of this amending language, the cost of implementing overseas hires of Americans will rise unreasonably and limit the implementation of security programs overseas.

The effect of the amendment will be to reduce the cost of hiring overseas contract personnel and assist the Department in its program to hire local overseas American contract personnel for security and other functions such as guard forces and commissaries where local hire personnel have access to Embassy facilities.

Overseas contract employees, while still not government employees, would be entitled under this amendment to two limited areas of Federal coverage (1) Federal Workman's Compensation benefits in case of injury; and (2) in case of claims relating to performance of their jobs, the Secretary of State can use existing authority to settle claims.

In adopting this section, the Committee requested, as proposed by Senator Sarbanes, that the Department provide a detailed report on how the existing authority has been implemented. Information on how this authority has been utilized, where such contracting has occurred, and who has been hired should be included in this report.

The Committee, on Senator Evans recommendation, clarified the Administration's original proposal in order to bring it more into line with the Administration intent.

Section 111. Arbitration Expenditures

This section provides permanent authority for expenses of arbitration overseas. It is designed to meet the following problem: GAO requires specific statutory authority for expenditure of appropriated funds for expenses of arbitration. This authority has been included in prior annual appropriations acts. Appropriations committees have expressed the view that substantive authorization should not be included in appropriations acts. But if they do not include this authority in the appropriation act, this authority lapses. Without this amendment, authority to continue arbitrations could lapse.

The effect of the amendment is to provide only permanent authority for the expenses of arbitration, not authorization for payment of claims.

Section 112. Protection of Foreign Missions

This section makes permanent the Secretary of State's authority to assist in providing extraordinary protective services for foreign missions in the United States. It is designed to meet the following problem: The authority of the Secretary of State to provide extraordinary protective services for foreign missions expires September 30, 1985, because it was authorized only in the State Department's 1984-85 Authorization Act. This is an important part of the Department's anti-terrorism program.

The effect of the amendment is to make the authority permanent in recognition of its importance. This program allows the United States to fulfill its international obligations and has a clear relationship to requests by the United States for special levels of protection for American officials abroad.

Section 113. Detail of Officers and Employees

This section provides the Department with authority to detail 15 of its personnel to other agencies for more than 1 year. The problem it is designed to meet is that the current limitation of 1 year on non-reimbursed details reduces Department flexibility in career devleopment assignments. A further problem is presented when such details are in the Department's interest, e.g., assignment to the National Security Council.

The effect of the amendment is to allow the Secretary of State to detail no more than 15 of the Department's personnel on a non-reimbursable basis for more than 1 year.

Adopting the Chairman's recommendation, the Committee placed a specific numerical limit on what had been the Administration's blanket request.

Section 114. Organization of Department of State

This section increases the number the number of Assistant Secretaries in the Department to 14. It is designed to meet the problem that certain Bureau heads have responsibilities commensurate with Assistant Secretary status, and should be appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate. The effect of the amendment is to permit the Administration to nominate as Assistant Secretaries the Directors of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, and the Director of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs. It is these two bureaus which were specified by the Administration and mentioned by the Committee.

Other changes requested by the Administration—consolidating Assistant Secretary positions and raising the executive level of the Director General and the Inspector General—were not approved by the Committee.

Section 115. Migration and Refugee Assistance Act Amendments

The first part of this amendment will assure the authority of the President to furnish under the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act humanitarian relief for refugees who are located in countries

for which direct economic and military assistance may be prohibited by other statutes. It is designed to meet the following problem: Under current law, there is uncertainty concerning the President's ability to fund bilateral humanitarian assistance programs through earmarked appeals from international organizations or private voluntary agency programs for such countries. Similar authority for exemptions from these general provisions has already been provided for Foreign Disaster Assistance and Title II of the Public Law 480 program.

The effect of this amendment is that under this provision refugee assistance would not be withheld from needy persons fleeing war and persecution because of the actions of the government of the country to which they have fled.

The second section of the amendment authorizes the use of funds appropriated to carry out the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act for contracting for personal services outside the United States, and provides that recipients of such contracts shall not be considered employees for the purpose of certain laws administered by the Office of Personnel Management. It is designed to meet the following problem: Refugee programs increasingly require rapid, but often temporary, staff increases to handle the flow of urgent and unanticipated movements of refugees. Voluntary organizations may not be able to provide immediate or adequate resources for these purposes. The Department's refugee programs can, however, fulfill their function with direct overseas contract personnel, often on a temporary basis. It would be neither feasible nor cost-effective to use full-time permanent government personnel under circumstances where rapid expansion and contraction of local contract personnel would best serve the program interests.

The effect of the amendment is to allow the refugee assistance program to expand or reduce its staffing abroad without delay in response to rapidly changing requirements, such as those now occurring in Africa.

Section 116. International Center

This section provides authority to establish a security and maintenance facility within the Department's International Center in Washington, D.C. It is designed to meet the following problem: In order to provide effective security and maintenance, authority clarifying the Secretary's ability to construct an on-site facility is necessary. No authorization for funding is required. The project is funded through user land charges (foreign governments pay the Department for cost of land development and construct their own facilities under the International Center Act, Public Law 90–553, as amended). The law already authorizes lease proceeds to be used by the Department for security and maintenance.

The effect of the amendment is to clarify the Department's existing authority to construct security and maintenance through an on-site facility.

Section 117. Furnishing of Excess Government-Owned Property by the Secretary of State

This amendment, offered by Senator Pell, enhances the ability of the State Department to promote environmental protection by

clarifying the authority of the Secretary to transfer excess property to countries for environmental purposes. The provision is similar to one adopted by the Committee as part of last year's foreign assistance bill.

Currently the United States possesses hundreds of boats and airplanes seized from narcotics smugglers. Some of these aircraft and ships would be extremely useful to foreign countries in enforcing antipoaching laws and in other environmental protection activities. The Committee hopes the Secretary will use the authority in this section to transfer excess property, including confiscated aircraft and ships, to countries which can effectively use the equipment for environmental protection. The Committee hopes that the authority would be exercised so as to minimize unnecessary paperwork and delay.

Section 118. Foreign Service Institute Facilities

This section provides authority to establish a Foreign Service Institute facility. It is designed to meet the following problem: Existing law authorizes the Secretary to acquire facilities for the Foreign Service Institute, but does not specify acquisition by construction. The Institute is currently located in leased facilities neither designed for or adequate for this type of activity, which have, in addition, become increasingly costly.

The effect of the amendment is to amend Section 704 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 by clarifying the existing authority of the Secretary to acquire facilities for the Foreign Service Institute, to include the purchase or construction of such a facility.

Subsection (c) authorizes funds to be expended, not to exceed $11 million, from the Salaries and Expenses appropriations for fiscal year 1987 for planning, completion of environmental assessments, site acquisition and architectural and engineering work. Completion of functions authorized under Subsection (c) will permit accurate cost estimates and building requirements to be submitted to the Congress prior to appropriation of funds for construction or development.

In addition, an amendment offered by Senator Trible and accepted by the Committee to the original text requested by the Administration will allow the Department of State to acquire a site for the Institute by accepting excess federal land without a transfer of funds.

The Committee wishes to call attention to the establishment of the Center for the Study of Foreign Affairs as one of the constituent elements of the Department of State's Foreign Service Institute. The Center has pursued a program of symposia, research, publishing and contact with organizations outside of government. These activities have served to enlarge the channel of communication between officials inside the government and the private sector, including business, academia and the media.

Section 119. Sharing of Information Concerning Drug Traffickers

This section directs the Department of State to cooperate with law enforcement agencies, including the Drug Enforcement Administration and the U.S. Customs Service, to establish a system to share information on domestic arrests of foreign drug traffickers to

ensure that drug traffickers are denied visas to enter the United States at a later date. At present, consular officers in the larger drug-producing and drug-transit countries do not have such information readily available. Little now prevents such traffickers from applying for and receiving new visas.

According to DEA figures, 3,424 foreign nationals were arrested on drug charges in the United States in 1984. Although the Committee recognizes that establishing such a "flagging" system will take considerable effort, it does not believe the magnitude of the task is beyond the information processing capacities of the agencies concerned. This section requests that a report be submitted to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to implement such an information sharing program.

The Committee, at Senator Dodd's request, also wishes to express its appreciation for the drug interdiction and enforcement performance of the U.S. Customs Service, and notes the Custom Service's contribution to the United States' international narcotics control efforts.

Section 120. Strengthening the Personnel System of the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters

This section directs the Department of State to report on proposals to improve the personnel system of the Department's Bureau of International Narcotics Matters, and to discuss specifically the suitability of a narcotics specialist category within the Foreign Service. By this section the Committee notes its concern that the Foreign Service systems may not accord international narcotics control the prestige, priority and career advancement it deserves. The Committee wishes the Department to use the requested report as an opportunity to think thoroughly about appropriate steps to enhance the attractiveness of international narcotics control positions for Foreign Service Officers. It is hoped that this will be one element in an overall effort to elevate narcotics control as a diplomatic concern of the United States

Section 121. Establishment of a Travel Advisory on Mexico

In response to the brutal murder of Drug Enforcement agent Enrique Camarena Salazar and a rising incidence of violence against U.S. citizens travelling in Mexico, this section directs the Secretary of State to issue a travel advisory for Mexico until those accused of agent Camarena's murder have been brought to trail and a verdict rendered. The Committee recognizes the pitfalls associated with using travel advisories as instruments to send political "signals." However, in this case, the Committee believes such a travel advisory sends Mexico a timely message of the United States concern about violence against U.S. citizens in general and, specifically, its very grave concern that the accused murderers of agent Camarena be pursued and prosecuted as vigorously as possible by the Mexican authorities.

Section 122. Health Care Benefits

When the Federal Health Benefits Act was enacted in 1959, the Foreign Service Benefit Plan was designed to supplement the

health benefits provided under the Foreign Service Act, Section 904.

This special relationship between the Department and the Plan continued until 1979. At that time, the Department in an effort to safeguard against a possible U.S. Government double payment of benefits overseas imposed an expensive reimbursement provision on the Benefit Plan.

For several years the American Foreign Protective Association, GAO and the Office of Personnel Management have attempted to work out a system that would eliminate this burdensome reimbursement provision. In September 1984, an agreement was reached which would provide a "coordination of benefits" system similar to that used for Medicare and Medicaid benefits.

In adopting the amendment offered by Senator Zorinsky it is the intent of the Committee to solidify in legislation this recent agreement by making the Department the primary insurer of Foreign Service personnel abroad and the Benefit Plan the secondary insurer. It will allow the Foreign Service Benefit Plan to offer a low-priced low option health insurance plan that will wrap around the benefits provided by the Foreign Service Act.

Section 123. Democracy on Taiwan

Senator Pell introduced an amendment addressing the promotion of democracy on Taiwan. The amendment expressed the sense of Congress that the best guarantee of a peaceful future for Taiwan is greater participation in the political process by all the people of Taiwan. The amendment stated that the United States should encourage the Taiwan authorities to work toward this end.

After final language was worked out in cooperation with the Majority, the amendments was adopted by voice vote with the record showing Senator Evans abstaining and Senator Helms opposing.

Additional Items

In addition to the items mentioned above, the Committee rejected several other proposed amendments, requested primarily by the Administration. These included: (1) a request to increase the threshold for reprograming notification; (2) a request to modify the procedure for imposition on foreign missions of insurance liability surcharges; (3) a request for authority to issue grants to the American-Australian Bicentennial Foundation; (4) a request to credit visa and passport fees directly to the State Department appropriation for use in consular activities; and (5) a request to expand the existing authority for State Department special agents to make arrests and carry firearms. With respect to the Department's request for expanded law enforcement authority, the Committee announced its intention to examine this request more thoroughly at a future date.

At the request of Senator Sarbanes, the Committee wishes to make clear that its action in adopting the 1986 authorized level for 1987 is not intended to prejudice adversely its reception of requests for supplemental authority that may be forthcoming from the Department of State (or the United States Information Agency) for fiscal year 1987.

TITLE II—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Section 201. Short Title

This section states that this title may be cited as the "United States Information Agency Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987."

Section 202. Authorization of Appropriations

This section provides a general authorization of appropriations for the United States Information Agency (USIA) in accordance with the provisions of Section 701(a) of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1476(a)). The proposed authorization will enable the Agency to carry out international communication, educational, cultural and exchange programs under the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (the "Smith-Mundt Act"); the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (the "Fulbright-Hays Act"); and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977.

The Committee authorized $835,623,000 for fiscal year 1986 and $845,623,000 for fiscal year 1987. $835,623,000 represents a reduction of $138,016,000 from the Administration's request for 1986, and a reduction of $308,554,000 from the Administration's request for 1987. The Committee adopted the Chairman's suggestion and: froze Salaries and Expenses at the 1985 appropriated level, adding only $2,700,000 earmarked for expansion of the USIA books abroad program; added $15,000,000 to the 1985 Educational and Cultural Exchanges appropriated levels, half the Administration's requested increase; and added $31 million (reduced from the original suggestion of $41 million) to the 1985 appropriated level for Acquisition and Construction of Radio Facilities, rather than the requested $82,947,000. All other items were frozen at 1985 appropriated levels.

The earlier chart in this report furnishes further information.

The sums authorized to be appropriated to USIA cover a variety of programs, briefly described below. The bulk of these are funded from Salaries and Expenses.

Overseas Missions.—The Agency operates 214 posts in 129 countries. These overseas missions are organized into five geographic areas and are managed by Washington staffs headed by Area Directors. Officers serving at the overseas posts establish direct and substantive personal links with influential leaders in the countries, administer the exchange-of-persons program, and conduct other informational and cultural programs using materials prepared locally and by the media elements in Washington. This activity also includes expenses for overseas missions that are administered on a world-wide basis, such as area and language training, assignment travel and related costs, and Foreign Service pipeline costs.

Voice of America.—VOA produces radio broadcasts in English and in 41 foreign languages. Utilizing its network of domestic and overseas transmitters, VOA will be transmitting 1,040¼ hours of programming each week to an estimated 110 million listeners by the end of fiscal year 1985. VOA-produced radio programs are also made available to local stations in many countries.

Television and Films.—Through it own productions or acquired films and television programs, the Service distributes material overseas to help advance U.S. foreign policy and individual country program objectives. The programs are shown in theatres or on television, for special invitational screenings at U.S. Embassies, binational cultural centers, libraries, universities, and elsewhere via closed-circuit TV or direct projection. Much of this material is translated into foreign languages such as Spanish, Portuguese, French, Arabic and Chinese.

Program Coordination, Production and Support.—The Bureau of Programs supports overseas missions by coordinating program research and planning and by producing, acquiring, and adapting various program materials for their use. Included under this activity are research studies to gauge foreign public opinion and provide information on foreign communication environments; presentations abroad by American participants and through teleconference and video programs; sports experts and performing arts groups; editorial news and feature stories; pamphlets and periodicals; printing services, supplies and equipment; seminars and conferences on current issues; exhibits and visual materials; special international exhibitions, including those developed and shown under special exchange agreements; and international expositions, such as the ones planned for Tsukuba, Japan in March 1985, and Vancouver, Canada in May 1986. The Bureau also operates Foreign Press Centers in Washington, New York, and Los Angeles which assist resident and visiting foreign correpsondents through such means as live briefings and facilitation with interview requests.

Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs

Academic Exchanges.—The best known of these, the Fulbright Academic Exchange Program, will involve the exchange of over 5,000 U.S. and foreign students, research scholars and lecturers during academic year 1985–86. The program is under the supervision of the Presidentially appointed 12-member Board of Foreign Scholarships. The program also includes exchanges of secondary school teachers, linkages between U.S. and foreign universities, and the Hubert H. Humphrey Program under which promising mid-career professionals from Third World countries receive a year of specially-designed academic study and practical work-related experience.

International Visitors.—Over 2,800 invitations will be extended during 1985 by U.S. Embassies abroad to foreign leaders for short-term visits to this country.

Cooperation with Private Sector Organizations.—The Agency extends financial aid to private American organizations when their program objectives abroad complement and enhance those of the U.S. Government—increasing mutual understanding among people. This category includes a grant for the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program.

Congress-Bundestag Exchange Project.—This project represents a joint commitment by the legislative branches of the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany to the annual exchange of 1,000 youth.

Section 203. Funds for Educational and Cultural Exchanges

This section, offered by Senator Pell, earmarks specific sums for the Fulbright academic program, the International Visitor Program and the Humphrey Fellowship Program. The figures are in proportion to the overall exchange program amount of $145,000,000 in 1986 and $159,136,000 in 1987. A doubling from 1982 levels of the exchanges in these categories will be achieved by 1987. The earmarks have been made to insure that adequate funding is made available to these programs. If funds appropriated or reprogrammed for exchanges are greater than $145,000,000 these increases shall be distributed among the five exchange programs in proportion to their percentage of the original Administration request of $159,136,000.

Section 204. Funds for Worldwide Book Program Initiative

Among the many program increases requested by USIA was an increase in their books program in order to augment translations, reprints, books used for English teaching, the flow of books to developing countries and other activities. This request came in response to: the actions of a task force chaired by Leonard Marks; the "Benjamin Report" outlining the weak position of the U.S. book program when compared to the Soviet Union; and a National Security Council request. The Committee agreed with the Chairman that this increase was particularly important and adopted an earmarking amendment proposed by him. The proposed earmark of $2,700,000, plus the 1985 level, will insure a substantial increase in this program. Salaries and Expenses, otherwise frozen, were increased to accommodate this earmark.

Section 205. Funds for Exchange Activities Associated with the 1987 Pan American Games

This section earmarks $1.5 million in each of fiscal years 1986 and 1987 for Indiana Sports Corporation to be used for the exchange of persons and other exchange-related activities associated with the 1987 Pan American Games. Funds for this earmark may be drawn from USIA's Salaries and Expenses account as well as from any of its exchange programs.

USIA has a long history of supporting sports exchanges and other sports programs. The Pan American Games have been recognized by Secretary Shultz as an important element in our hemispheric relations. Thirty-seven nations will participate.

The aim of this section is to provide partial funding for the travel, per diem and other expenditures associated with this exchange. This includes, but is not limited to, expenditures for athletes and officials prior to and during the Pan American Games, expenditures for conferences, meetings and cultural events associated with the games, and necessary travel and other expenditures for Indiana Sports Corporation officials.

Additional Items

In lieu of considering an amendment that would have been proposed by Senator Pell for Senator Glenn earmarking funds for the Council on International Programs, the Committee chose to in-

struct USIA through the following language: USIA is directed to transfer the Operation Crossroads Africa Program from the Office of Private Sector Programs to the Office of International Visitors. The program will be funded from that portion of the $128,899,500 authorized to the Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs and International Visitor Program that is allocated to the International Visitor Program. The funds that are freed by the action for use by the Private Sector Program (an amount which in 1985 would be approximately $1.5 million) are to be apportioned as follows—no less than 80% for the core agencies, including CIP, involved in traditional exchange programming. The Committee agrees with Senator Glenn that the Council on International Programs has been effective in arranging exchanges of persons involved in social services at a low per capita cost to the government. In allocating funds, the committee urges USIA to consider CIP's excellent record.

Title III—Board for International Broadcasting

Section 301. Short Title

This section states that this title may be cited as the "Board for International Broadcasting Act, fiscal years 1986 and 1987."

Section 302. Authorization of Appropriations

This section authorizes $137,267,000 for each of the fiscal years 1986 and 1987. The Committee authorized this level at the Chairman's suggestion. For 1986, this sum represents a freeze of administrative and operating expenses at the 1985 appropriated level, plus the full 1986 request for capital funds for modernization of transmitter facilities. The 1987 authorized level is sufficient to permit completion of the remaining portion of the transmitter modernization program, and a small administrative and operating expense increase above 1985 levels.

The Board for International Broadcasting was established by Public Law 93-129 (87 Stat. 456). The members of the Board, which is an independent Federal agency, also serve as directors of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Inc., which is a non-profit corporation. The chief operating executive (president) of RFE/RL, Inc. serves as an ex officio member of the BIB, which appoints and fixes the compensation of RFE/RL managerial officers. BIB is authorized to grant appropiated funds to RFE/R, Inc.; assess the quality, effectiveness and professional integrity of its broadcasts within the context of the broad foreign policy objectives of the United States; encourage the most efficient utilization of avaiable resources; procure supplies, services and other personal property, including specialized electronic equipment; and report annually to the President and the Congess.

Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty.—RFE/RL broadcasts in 21 languages of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe for an average of 1,050 hours weekly from one medium-wave and 46 short-wave transmitters, 27 of which have been installed since 1975. (RFE/RL transmitter power has been doubled since 1974.) RFE broadcasts to five East European nations, while RL broadcasts to the USSR in Russian and 14 other languages.

Section 303. Membership of the Secretary of State on the Board

This section, proposed by Senator Pell, makes the Secretary of State an ex officio member of the Board for International Broadcasting, but not of the Board of RFE/RL, in order to insure a voice for foreign policy consideration while respecting RFE/RL's independent status. In the event the Secretary of State is unable to attend the BIB meetings he may send a designated representative.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

(1) The Committee rejected, by voice vote, an amendment to limit BIB authorization to 1 year.

(2) Although the Administration's request includes transmitter modernization funds in the grant from BIB to RFE/RL Inc., funds authorized for modernization of transmitter facilities can be obligated directly by BIB, consistent with the authority contained in section 3(c) of Public Law 93-129, rather than be transferred to RFE/RL Inc.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Section 401. Short Title

This section states that this title may be cited as the "National Endowment for Democracy Authorization Act, fiscal years 1986 and 1987."

Section 402. Funds for the National Endowment for Democracy

This section, offered by Senator Pell earmarks a specific sum for the National Endowment for Democracy for each of 1986 and 1987, and within that sum specifies further earmarks for the Free Trade Union Institute and the Center for International Private Enterprise. The Committee is authorizing the National Endowment for Democracy through a separate title to emphasize NED's distinct character.

TITLE V—U.S. SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ACT

The intent of this amendment, offered by Senator Mathias, is to establish an undergraduate scholarship program for foreign students. No appropriation has been authorized expressly for this program, but it does set the framework under which USIA's current Central American undergraduate scholarship program is to be conducted.

Section 501. Short Title

Entitles the Act the "United States Scholarship Program for Developing Countries Act."

Section 502. Statement of Purpose

States that the purpose of this Act is to establish an undergraduate scholarship program designed to bring students of limited financial means from developing countries to the United States for study at American institutions of higher education.

Section 503. Findings and Declarations of Policy

Contains eight findings and declarations which set forth the policy basis for this Act.

Section 504. Scholarship Program Authority

Subsection (a) authorizes and directs the President through the United States Information Agency to establish a grant or loan program, including partial assistance, for foreign nationals of developing countries with limited financial means to study at American institutions of higher education.

Subsection (b) is designed to encourage students to use the training provided under this Act in their countries of origin, by requiring that half of each grant to a student be in the form of a loan with repayment to be forgiven upon the student's return to his or her country of origin for a period of no less than the equivalent of the years spent studying in the United States plus one.

Subsection (c) requires the President to consult with U.S. educational institutions, exchange organizations, U.S. missions abroad, and governments of participating countries on how to implement the guidelines contained in Section 6.

Section 505. Guidelines

Requires that the programs authorized by this Act be carried out in accordance with ten major guidelines.

Section 506. Authority To Enter Into Agreements

Authorizes the President to enter into agreements with foreign governments to further the purposes of this Act.

Section 507. Policy Regarding Other International Educational Programs

Subsection (a) urges the Administrator of AID to increase foreign aid for undergraduate scholarships for students of limited financial means from developing countries to study in the United States.

Subsection (b) urges the Director of USIA to expand financial assistance opportunities for students from developing countries for postgraduate study in the United States.

Subsection (c) urges the president to take steps to expand opportunities for U.S. students from all economic classes to study in developing countries.

Section 508. Establishment and Maintenance of Counseling Services

Authorizes the President to establish and maintain counseling services for foreign students studying in the United States under this Act.

Section 509. Board of Foreign Scholarships

Directs the Board of Foreign Scholarships to advise and assist the President in the discharge of programs authorized by this Act.

Section 510. General Authorities

This section encourages the public and private sectors in the United States and in participating nations to contribute to the

costs of the program authorized by this Act. It also authorizes the President to promote its scholarhip program abroad and to encourage the public and private sectors of developing countries to maximize the utilization of participating students.

Section 511. English Teaching, Textbooks, and Other Teaching Materials.

Authorizes, when necessary, the President to provide within a participant's country, English teaching, textbooks and other teaching materials.

Section 512. Reporting Requirement

Requires an annual report on the activities and expenditures made pursuant to this Act.

Section 513. Funding of Scholarships During Fiscal Year 1986 and 1987

Subsection (a) requires that the USIA-funded program in fiscal years 1986 and 1987 for Central American students conducted in accordance with this title.

Subsection (b) stipulate that any funds appropriated to USIA for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 other than those appropriated for educational exchange programs under section 102(a)(1) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act can be used to fund this program.

Section 514. Latin American Exchanges

According to a recent General Accounting Office report (August 1984):

> Over the past two decades, Soviet bloc countries have increased recruiting and have outpaced the U.S. Government in scholarship offers to developing country students. An examination of U.S. and Soviet bloc activities in Latin America shows that:
>
> In 1982 the Soviet Union and East European governments financially sponsored 9,080 students, compared with 2,197 students sponsored by U.S. Government programs.
>
> From 1972 through 1982 these Communist countries collectively increased their scholarship offers by 205 percent. Recruiting by the Soviet Union and East European countries over the past 5 years contributed significantly to the increase. Cuba is also training large numbers of Caribbean Basin students.
>
> During that 10-year period, U.S.-sponsored training opportunities declined 52 percent.

As a result of this trend, the Kissinger Commission report of January 1984 called for increased numbers of U.S. scholarships for students from Latin America and the Caribbean region.

The increased Soviet Bloc activities in the area of educational exchanges in Latin America pose a serious threat to U.S. interests in promoting democratic processes in the region.

This section, offered as an amendment by Senator Dodd, would earmark 25 percent of the Mathias scholarship program for use in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Section 515. Compliance with Congressional Budget Act

Stipulates limits on the authority under this title to enter into contracts.

* * * * * * *

In response to concerns raised by the National Bi-partisan Commission on Central America and at the request of Senator Pressler, the Committee encourages USIA out of available funds to provide funding for undergraduate and graduate scholarships for National University of California Central American students studying in Costa Rico, and out of available funds that the Committee encourages USAID to provide prototype funding for the National University Costa Rican program as an example to other U.S. universities of the value and cost effectiveness of providing U.S. degrees in educating Central American students on their own soil.

Cost Estimate

In accordance with Rule XXVI, paragraph 11(a) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee provides the following estimates of the cost of this bill, prepared by the Congressional Budget Office:

U.S. Congress,
Congressional Budget Office,
Washington, DC, April 22, 1985.

Hon. Richard G. Lugar,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Chairman: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the attached cost estimate on the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987, as reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on April 2, 1985.

Should the Committee so desire, we would be pleased to provide further details on the attached cost estimate.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Rudolph G. Penner, *Director.*

Congressional Budget Office Cost Estimate

1. Bill number: Unassigned.

2. Bill title: Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987.

3. Bill status: As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on April 2, 1985.

4. Bill purpose: The bill authorizes the appropriation of funds for the Department of State, United States Information Agency, and Board for International Broadcasting for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 and otherwise amends existing law.

5. Estimated cost to the Federal Government:

[By fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Authorization amounts	3,763	3,773			
Estimated Outlays	2,906	3,491	783	234	47

Costs for this bill fall within budget function 150 except for International Commissions which fall in budget function 300.

Basis for estimate: This estimate assumes enactment of this legislation by October 1, 1985 and subsequent appropriation of the authorized amounts. Outlays for programs authorized for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 were estimated using historical outlay rates.

6. Estimated cost to State and local governments: None.

7. Estimate comparison: None.

8. Previous cost estimate: None.

9. Estimate prepared by: Lisa R. Brown.

10. Estimate approved by: C.G. Nuckols (for James L. Blum, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis).

Evaluation of Regulatory Impact

In accordance with Rule XXVI, paragraph 11(b) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee has concluded that there is only minor regulatory impact. Section 119 of the bill would require the Department of State to establish a comprehensive information system on all drug arrests of foreign nationals in the United States. This information will be communicated to all U.S. Embassies. While the Committee recognizes that this section will create some additional paperwork, the Committee does not believe it will be significant. No effect on businesses or individuals will result.

Changes in Existing Law

In compliance with paragraph 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in Roman):

Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SHORT TITLE

[Sec. 101. This title and title X of this Act may be cited as the "Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985".**]**

Sec. 101. *This title may be cited as the "Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987".*

AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 102. In addition to amounts otherwise authorized for such purposes, the following amounts are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States and other purposes authorized by law:

[(1) For "Administration of Foreign Affairs", $1,486,213,000 for the fiscal year 1984 and $1,580,820,000 for the fiscal year 1985.

[(2) For "International Organizations and Conferences", $602,343,000 for the fiscal year 1984 and $602,343,000 for the fiscal year 1985.

[(3) For "International Commission", $23,207,000 for the fiscal year 1984 and $25,355,000 for the fiscal year 1985.

[(4) For "Migration and Refugee Assistance", $344,500,000 for the fiscal year 1984 and $326,400,000 for the fiscal year 1985.

[(5) For "United States Bilateral Science and Technology Agreement", $1,700,000 for the fiscal year 1984 and $1,700,000 for the fiscal year 1985.]

(1) For "Administration of Foreign Affairs", $1,874,787,000 for each of the fiscal years 1986 and 1987.

(2) For "International Organizations and Conferences", $534,074,000 for each of the fiscal years 1986 and 1987.

(3) For "International Commissions", $26,278,000 for each of the fiscal years 1986 and 1987.

(4) For "Migration and Refugee Assistance", $337,680,000 for each of the fiscal years 1986 and 1987.

(5) For "United States Bilateral Science and Technology Agreements", $2,000,000 for eash of the fiscal years 1986 and 1987.

(6) For the "Asia Foundation", $10,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 1986 and 1987.

(7) For "Soviet-East European Research and Training", $4,800,000 for each of the fiscal years 1986 and 1987.

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State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956

TITLE I—BASIC AUTHORITIES GENERALLY

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Sec. 2. The Secretary of State[, when funds are appropriated therefor, may—] *is authorized to—*

(a) provide for printing and binding outside the States of the United States and the District of Columbia without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111);

(b) for the purpose of promoting and maintaining friendly relations with foreign countries through the prompt settlement of certain claims, settle and pay any meritorious claim against the United States which is presented by a government of a foreign country for damage to or loss of real or personal property of, or personal injury to or death of, any national of such foreign country: *Provided,* That such claim is not cognizable

under any other statute or international agreement of the United States and can be settled for not more than $15,000 or the foreign currency equivalent thereof.

(c) employ individuals or organizations, by contract, for services abroad and individuals employed by contract to perform such services shall not by virtue of such employment be considered to be employees of the United States Government *(except for purposes of chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code (relating to compensation for work injuries), and for claims arising under subsection (f))*;

* * * * * * *

Sec. 37. *Funds authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State shall be available for payment of expenses of international arbitrations and other proceedings for the peaceful resolution of international disputes arising under treaties or other international agreements and shall be available for arbitrations arising under contracts authorized by law for the performance of services or acquisition of property, real or personal, abroad.*

Sec. [37.] *(38.)* This Act may be cited as the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956.

TITLE II—AUTHORITIES RELATING TO THE REGULATION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

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PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Sec. 214. *(a) The Secretary is authorized to provide extraordinary protective services for foreign missions directly or by contract or through State or local authorities, to the extent deemed necessary by the Secretary in carrying out this title, except that amounts used under section 208(h).*

(b) The Secretary may provide funds to a State or local authority for protective services under this section only if the Secretary has determined that a threat of violence, or other circumstances, exists which requires extraordinary security measures which exceed those which State of local law enforcement agencies can reasonably be expected to take.

(c) Funds may be obligated under this section only after regulations to implement this section have been issued by the Secretary after consultation with the appropriate committees of the Congress.

(d) Not more than 20 percent of the funds available for obligation under this section in a fiscal year may be obligated for protective services within any single State during such fiscal year.

(e) Any agreement with a State or local authority for the provision of protective services under this section shall be for a period of not to exceed ninety days in any calendar year, but such agreements may be renewed after review by the Secretary of State.

(f) Not less than 15 percent of the funds available for obligation under this section for each fiscal year shall be retained as a reserve for protective services provided directly by the Secretary or for protective services in local jurisdictions not otherwise covered by an agreement under this section.

Foreign Missions Amendments Act of 1983

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TITLE VI—FOREIGN MISSIONS

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[EXTRAORDINARY PROTECTIVE SERVICES

[Sec. 605. (a) Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for "Administration of Foreign Affairs" by section 102(1) of this Act, $6,000,000 for the fiscal year 1984 and $6,300,000 for the fiscal year 1985 may be used for the provision of protective services directly or by contract in locations for which funds are not otherwise available to provide such services, to the extent deemed necessary by the Secretary of State in carrying out title II of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (relating to foreign missions), except that amounts used under this section shall not be subject to the provisions of section 208(h) of the Act.

[(b) The Secretary of State may provide funds to a State or local authority for protective services under this section only if the Secretary has determined that a threat of violence, or other circumstances, exists which requires extraordinary security measures which exceed those which local law enforcement agencies can reasonably be expected to take.

[(c) Funds may be obligated under this section only after regulations to implement this section have been issued by the Secretary of State after consultation with appropriate committees of the Congress.

[(d) No more than 20 percent of funds available for obligation under this section in any fiscal year may be obligated for protective services within any single State during that year.

[(e) Any agreement with a State or local authority for the provision or protective services under this section shall be for a period of not to exceed ninety days in any calendar year, but such agreements may be renewed after review by the Secretary of State.

[(f) Not less than 15 percent of funds available for obligation under this section each fiscal year shall be retained as a reserve for protective services provided directly by the Secretary of State or for expenditures in local jurisdictions not otherwise covered by an agreement for protective services under this section.]

Department of State Appropriations Authorization Act of 1973

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REIMBURSEMENT FOR DETAILED STATE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

Sec. 11. (a) An Executive agency to which any officer or employee of the Department of State is detailed, assigned, or otherwise made available, shall reimburse the Department for the salary and allowances of each such officer or employee for the period the officer or employee is so detailed, assigned, or otherwise made available. However, if the Department of State has an agreement with an Executive agency or agencies providing for the detailing, assign-

ing, or otherwise making available, of substantially the same numbers of officers and employees between the Department and the Executive agency or agencies, and such numbers with respect to a fiscal year are so detailed, assigned, or otherwise made available, or if the period for which the officer or employee is so detailed, assigned, or otherwise made available does not exceed one year, *or if the number of officers and employees so detailed, assigned, or otherwise made available at any one time does not exceed fifteen and the period of any such detail, assignment, or availability of an officer or employee does not exceed two years,* no reimbursement shall be required to be made under this section. Officers and employees of the Department of State who are detailed, assigned, or otherwise made available to another Executive agency for a period of not to exceed one year shall not be counted toward any personnel ceiling for the Department of State established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(b) For purposes of this section, "Executive agency" has the same meaning given that term by section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

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Title 22—United States Code (1982 Edition)

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§ 2652. Deputy Secretary of State; Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs; Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs; Under Secretary of State for Management; Assistant Secretaries of State

There shall be in the Department of State, in addition to the Secretary of State, a Deputy Secretary of State, an Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, an Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, an Under Secretary of State for Management, and [thirteen] *fourteen* Assistant Secretaries of State.

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Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended

Sec. 2. (a) * * *

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(f) The President may furnish assistance and make contributions under this Act without regard to any other provision of law.

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Sec. 5. (a) Funds made available for the purposes of this Act shall be available for—

(1) compensation, allowances, and travel of personnel, including members of the Foreign Service whose services are utilized primarily for the purpose of this Act, and without regard to the provisions of any other law, for printing and binding, and for expenditures outside the United States for the procurement of supplies and services and for other administrative and operating purposes (other than compensation of personnel) without

regard to such laws and regulations governing the obligation and expenditure of Government funds as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act;

(2) employment or assignment of members of the Foreign Service serving under limited appointments for the duration of operations under this Act;

(3) exchange of funds without regard to section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 543), and loss by exchanges;

(4) expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980, not otherwise provided for;

(5) expenses authorized by the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 890–892), as amended; [and]

(6) employing individuals or organizations, by contract, for services abroad, and individuals employed by contract to perform such services shall not by virtue of such employment be considered to be employees of the United States Government (except for purposes of chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code (relating to compensation for work injuries) and for claims arising under section 2(f) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956); and

[(6)] *(7)* all other expenses determined by the President to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

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The International Center Act

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Sec. 2. Upon the request of *the Secretary of State or* any foreign government or international organization and with funds provided by such government or organization in advance, the Administrator of General Services is authorized to design, construct, and equip a headquarters building or legation building or related facilities on property [conveyed pursuant to] *described in* the first section of this Act,

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Sec. 4. (a) * * *

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(f) Related improvements *including construction of facilities for security and maintenance,* necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act,

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The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended

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PART III

Chapter 1—General Provisions

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Sec. 607. Furnishing of Services and Commodities.—(a) * * *

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[(c) No] *(c)(1) Except as provided in subsection (d), no* Government-owned excess property shall be made available under this section, section 608, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of part I of this Act, unless, before the shipment of such property for use in a specified country (or transfer, if the property is already in such country), the agency administering such part I has approved such shipment (or transfer) and made a written determination—

[1] *(A)* that there is a need for such property in the quantity requested and that such property is suitable for the purpose requested;

[2] *(B)* as to the status and responsibility of the designated end-user and his ability effectively to use and maintain such property; and

[3] *(C)* that the residual value, serviceability, and appearance of such property would not reflect unfavorably on the image of the United States and would justify the costs of packing, crating, handling, transportation, and other accessorial costs, and that the residual value at least equals the total of these costs.

(2) For purposes of transferring property described in this subsection in furtherance of the provisions of chapter 8 of part I of this Act, the phrase "the agency administering such Part I" shall be considered to refer to the Department of State.

(d) The Secretary of State, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, is authorized to transfer to any friendly country, international organization, the American Red Cross, or other voluntary nonprofit relief agency described in subsection (a), Government-owned excess property made available under this section or section 608 in order to support activities carried out under part I of this Act which are designed to enhance environmental protection in foreign countries if the Secretary of State makes a written determination—

(1) that there is a need for such property in the quantity requested and that such property is suitable for the purpose requested;

(2) as to the status and responsibility of the designated end-user and his ability effectively to use and maintain such property; and

(3) that the residual value, serviceability, and appearance of such property would not reflect unfavorably on the image of the United States and would justify the costs of parking, crating, handling, transportation, and other accessorial costs, and that the residual value at least equals the total of these costs.

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Foreign Service Act of 1980

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CHAPTER 7—FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE, CAREER DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND ORIENTATION

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Sec. 704. Training Authorities.—(a) In the exercise of functions under this chapter, the Secretary of State may—

(1) provide for the general nature of the training and instruction to be furnished by the Institute, including functional and geographic area specializations;

(2) correlate training and instruction furnished by the Institute with courses given at other Government institutions and at private institutions which furnish training and instruction useful in the field of foreign affairs;

(3) encourage and foster programs complementary to those furnished by the Institute, including through grants and other gratuitous assistance to nonprofit institutions cooperating in any of the programs under this chapter;

(4)(A) employ in accordance with the civil service laws such personnel as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter, and

(B) if and to the extent determined to be necessary by the Secretary of State, obtain without regard to the provisions of law governing appointments in the competitive service, by appointment of contract (subject to the availability of appropriations), the services of individuals to serve as language instructors, linguists, and other academic and training specialists (including, in the absence of suitably qualified United States citizens, qualified individuals who are not citizens of the United States); and

[(5) acquire such real and personal property and equipment as may be necessary for the establishement, maintenance, and operations of the facilities necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5) and section 302 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 252).**]**

MERGER OF THE BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING AND THE RFE/RL BOARD

Sec. 11. (a) Effective 60 days after the date of enactment of this section, no grant may be made under this Act to RFE/RL, Incorporated, unless the certificate of incorporation of RFE/RL, Incorporated, has been amended to provide that—

(1) the Board of Directors of RFE/RL, Incorporated, shall consist of the members of the Board for International Broadcasting and of no other members, except that *the Secretary of State may not be a member of the Board of Directors of RFE/RL, Incorporated, and that* the member of the Board for International Broadcasters who is an ex officio member of that Board because of his or her position as chief operating executive of RFE/RL, Incorporated, may participate in the activities of the Board of Directors but may not vote in the determinations of the Board of Directors; and

(2) such Board of Directors shall make all major policy determinations governing the operation of RFE/RL, Incorporated, and shall appoint and fix the compensation of such managerial

officers and employees of RFE/RL, Incorporated, as it deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(b) Compliance with the requirement of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) shall not be construed to make RFE/RL, Incorporated, a Federal agency or instrumentality.

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Board for International Broadcasting Act of 1973 (Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty)

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ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

Sec. 3. (a) There is established a Board for International Broadcasting (hereinafter referred to as the "Board").

(b)(1) COMPOSITION OF BOARD.—The Board shall consist of [ten members, one of whom shall be an ex officio member.] *eleven members, two of whom shall be ex officio members.* The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, nine voting members, one of whom the President shall designate as chairman. Not more than five of the members of the Board appointed by the President shall be of the same political party. The chief operating executive of RFE/RL, Incorporated, [shall be an ex officio member] *and the Secretary of State shall be ex officio members* of the Board and may participate in the activities of the Board, but may not vote in the determinations of the Board.

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AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 8. (a)(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this Act—

[(A) $111,600,000 for the fiscal year 1983, $106,055,000 for the fiscal year 1984, and $111,251,000 for the fiscal year 1985; and]

(A) $137,267,000 for each of the fiscal years 1986 and 1987; and

* * * * * * *

(5) without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5) or section 302 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 252)—

(A) acquire such real and personal property and equipment as may be necessary for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of the facilities necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter; and

(B) in consultation with the Administrator of General Services, acquire (to the extent funds are provided in advance in appropriation Acts) by construction, lease-construction, long-term lease, or transfer from another department or agency, a consolidated training facility within reasonable proximity to the Department of State.

CHAPTER 9—TRAVEL, LEAVE, AND OTHER BENEFITS

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Sec. 904. Health Care.—(a) The Secretary of State [may] *shall* establish a health care program to promote and maintain the physical and mental health of members of the Service, and (when incident to service abroad) other designated eligible Government employees, and members of the families of such members and employees.

(b) Any such health care program may include (1) medical examinations for applicants for employment, (2) medical examinations and inoculations or vaccinations *and other preventive and remedial care and services as necessary* for members of the Service and employees of the Department who are citizens of the United States and for members of their families, and (3) examinations necessary in order to establish disability or incapacity of participants in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System or to provide survivor benefits under chapter 8.

(c) The Secretary of State may establish health care facilities and provide for the services of physicians, nurses, or other health care personnel at Foreign Service posts abroad at which, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, a sufficient number of Government employees are assigned to warrant such facilities or services.

[(d) If an individual eligible for health care under this section incurs an illness, injury, or medical condition while abroad which requires hospitalization or similar treatment, the Secretary may pay all or part of the cost of such treatment. Limitations on such payments established by regulation may be waived whenever the Secretary determines that the illness, injury, or medical condition clearly was caused or materially aggravated by the fact that the individual concerned is or has been located abroad.]

(d) If an individual eligible for health care under this section incurs an illness, injury, or medical condition which requires treatment while assigned to a post abroad or located overseas pursuant to Government authorization, the Secretary may pay the cost of such treatment.

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United States Information Agency Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987

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TITLE II—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

SHORT TITLE

[**Sec. 201.** This title may be cited as the "United States Information Agency Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985".]

***Sec. 201.** This title may be cited as the "United States Information Agency Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987".*

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

[Sec. 202. In addition to the amounts otherwise authorized for such purposes, there are authorized to be appropriated for the United States Information Agency $642,348,000 for the fiscal year 1984 and $806,239,000 for the fiscal year 1985 to carry out international information, educational, cultural, and exchange programs under the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, and Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1977, and other purposes authorized by law.]

Sec. 202. (a) In addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, there are authorized to be appropriated for the United States Information Agency $835,623,000 for the fiscal year 1986 and $845,623,000 for the fiscal year 1987 to carry out international information, educational, cultural, and exchange programs under the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, Reorganization Plan Number 2 of 1977, the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act, and other purposes authorized by law.

(b) Amounts appropriated under this section are authorized to remain available until expended.

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